NEW GEOMETRIDAE FROM THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN REGION.

By LOUIS B. PROUT.

SUBFAM. OENOCHROMINAE.

1. Derambila livens sp.n.

♂. 30 mm. Belongs to sect. ii of the genus (Prout in Wytsman, *Gen. Ins.* 104, p. 74). Head and body concolorous with wings, the face edged with white, the body beneath with some whitish admixture. Antennal ciliation scarcely as strong as in *zincaria* (Guen., 1858). Hindtibia not so broad and flattened as in *zincaria*; hair-pencil well developed; spurs wanting; tarsus a little shorter than tibia.

Forewing with cell ½, thus slightly less long than in *zincaria*; between light mouse-grey and quaker-drab, in some light with strong plumbeous reflections; cell-dot rather small; lines extremely faint, suggested in brownish, antemedian not extremely outbent subcostally, moderately oblique; postmedian from about R^3 onward very oblique inwards, slightly incurved; subterminal scarcely discernible.——*Hindwing* with SC^2 well separate from R^1, slightly sinuous, reaching termen rather near apex; concolorous with forewing; cell-dot rather larger but weaker, brown rather than blackish; a sinuous postmedian discernible in some lights.

Underside similar or still more feebly marked.

Borneo: S. Matang, 31 January, 1921 (Dr. H. Winkler), type in Zool. Mus. Hamburg.

The first known grey *Derambila*.

SUBFAM. STERRHINAE.

2. Calothysanis responsaria aganopis subsp.n.

♂♀. Less warmly coloured than typical *responsaria* (Moore, *Lep. Coll. Atk.* 255 = *strigulata* Warr., Nov. Zool., iii. 116), from the Khasis, pinkish buff rather than cinnamon; the oblique line pink, thickened but little darkened; the outer dark line on the forewing tending to break into vein-dots, at least anteriorly; forewing beneath in the type heavily suffused, but this is rather inconstant.

Malabar (Frau Peitzner), type in Zool. Mus. Hamburg. Also from Wynád (S.-India), Indore, etc.

3. Scopula seductilis sp.n.

♂♀. 21–22 mm. Close to *consimilata* Warr. (1896), probably hardly more than a race. Antennal ciliation of ♂ a little longer. Forewing, at least in ♂, a little broader. Colour paler; median shade on forewing less thick, less brown, rather less strongly curved, on hindwing closer to cell-dot; curved proximad in cell so as to avoid it; cell-dot of hindwing on an average less large.

W. Sumatra: Sungei Kumbang, Korintji, 4,500 feet, April 1914 (Robinson & Kloss), 1 ♂ (type), 3 ♀♀; Loeboe Rajah, June–July 1897 (Ericsson), 1 ♀ very worn. All in coll. Tring Mus.

4. **Scopula corrupta** sp.n.

♂. 24 mm. Narrower-winged than the preceding and than *consimilata*, the forewing shaped more as in *nigristellata* Warr. (1896) and *perfilata* Prout (1920) but with the tornus slightly less prominent; angle at R^3 of hindwing extremely slight. Face and palpus black, narrowly pale below. Antenna subserrate, ciliation fairly long. Hindtibia somewhat dilated, fringed above and with moderate pencil; tarsus fully $\frac{2}{3}$.

Wings much more suffused than in *consimilata* and *seductilis*, inclining to drab, though with paler parts (about in the positions noted under No. 7 *infra*) well noticeable; markings about as in *consimilata* but—excepting the sharp black cell-dots and terminal dots—much less distinct; median shade and on the hindwing the postmedian tinged with avellaneous or wood-brown, the latter a little thicker than that of *consimilata*. Forewing beneath suffused almost throughout, hindwing more nearly as in *consimilata* but a little less whitish.

W. Sumatra: Sungei Kumbang, Korintji, 4,500 ft., April 1914 (Robinson & Kloss), type ♂ in coll. Tring Mus.

5. **Scopula benguetensis** sp.n.

♂♀, 22–27 mm. Face and upperside of palpus black. Vertex whitish. Antennal shaft pale at base, then spotted with fuscous; joints in ♂ slightly projecting, ciliation a little over 1. Forefemur and tibia darkened on upper and innerside; hindtibia in ♂ rather strongly dilated, with the pencils white; tarsus somewhat over $\frac{1}{2}$ tibia.

Wings shaped, coloured and marked much as in *S. aspilataria* (Walk., 1861, Ceylon), the lines running nearly parallel with termen; the black cell-dots always distinct, though minute; median line of forewing rarely thickened, generally appreciably more oblique than postmedian, at least posteriorly, where it is often very noticeably nearer to the ante- than to the postmedian; postmedian of forewing not or scarcely incurved at costa.

Luzon: Benguet, the type series from Baguio, 5,000 ft., April 1912, others from Sapiangao, 5,600 ft., and Haight's Place, Pauai, 7,000 ft. All collected by A. E. Wileman, the type in Mus. Tring.

Generally larger than *S. pallidilinea* (Warr., 1896), which is perhaps the Malayan representative of *aspilataria* and is represented on Luzon; hindtarsus of ♂ apparently longer, antennal ciliation rather less long, cell-dot sharper, postmedian of forewing not curved at costa, etc.

6. **Scopula inficita philippina** subsp.n.

Differs from *S. i. inficita* (Walk., 1866), from the Lesser Sunda Islands, in its brighter (brownish or more fleshy) ground-colour and more sharply expressed lines.

Luzon: Montalban, Rizal (loc. typ.), Klondyke, Benguet, 800 ft., and Palali, Benguet, 2,000 ft., a good series collected by A. E. Wileman. Type in coll. Tring Mus. Virtually the same form occurs on Cagayan Sulu and in N. Borneo and will doubtless be found general in the Philippine Islands.

7. **Scopula clarivialis** sp.n.

♂♀, 28–30 mm. Face black. Palpus above and on outerside black. Antennal joints of ♂ slightly projecting, fascicles well over 1. Vertex cartridge-

buff. Collar more cinnamon. Thorax and abdomen concolorous with wings, the abdomen generally somewhat grey-clouded dorsally but with no definite spots. Hindtibia of ♂ with pencils strong; tarsus very slightly over $\frac{1}{2}$, second joint $\frac{2}{3}$ first joint.

Forewing creamy cartridge-buff, proximally and anteriorly suffused with brownish, so that a short posterior patch between antemedian and median and a long one between median and postmedian remain rather conspicuously paler; moderately strong dark irroration, weaker on the pale parts; cell-dot sharp, black; lines dull cinnamon mixed with grey; antemedian indistinct, strongly excurved in cell, then strongly oblique inward; median rather thick, oblique outward to a rather acute angle at R^1 about $\frac{2}{7}$ of the distance beyond cell-dot (reckoned to apex), then strongly oblique inward, slightly incurved between M^1 and SM^2; postmedian lunulate-dentate, outbent to R^1, slightly incurved between this and R^3, approximately parallel with termen; subterminal sinuous, between rather broad but not intense shades; terminal line fine and faint, greyish, with small but sharply black interneural dots; fringe faintly or scarcely dotted.——*Hindwing* with termen very feebly bent at R^3; cell-dot at least as large as on forewing; proximal area (to postmedian) clear, traversed by a straightish continuation of the median shade, proximal to cell-dot; distal markings as on forewing.

Forewing beneath rather strongly suffused as far as the median shade, more feebly (and chiefly or only anteriorly) beyond; cell-dot or dash present; postmedian strong; terminal dots less sharp than above, connected by a stronger line. Hindwing pale, with small cell-dot and seldom strong postmedian; terminal line weaker and slenderer than on forewing, dots developed.

W. Sumatra: Sungei Kumbang, Korintji, 4,500 ft., April 1914 (Robinson & Kloss), 7 ♂♂, 1♀ in Mus. Tring.

Larger than *nesciaria* (Walk., 1861), ♂ hindtibia without a definite process, tarsus relatively a trifle longer, median shade of forewing more sharply angled and more oblique, hindwing termen slightly less angled, yet not quite so round as in *subpartita* Prout (1919), which it recalls in markings, especially on underside, but which has a considerably shorter hindtarsus.

8. **Sterrha phaeocrossa** sp.n.

♂♀, 14–16 mm. Face and palpus fuscous, the latter pale beneath. Antenna in ♂ subserrate, the ciliation long (over 2). Vertex, thorax and abdomen cartridge-buff. Hindleg of ♂ quite short; tibia rather shorter than femur, long-scaled; tarsus abbreviated.

Forewing with costa slightly arched in posterior part, termen slightly curved, rather strongly oblique; areole moderate or rather small, SC^1 typically stalked well beyond it; cartridge-buff, more or less suffused with a darker shade (approaching pinkish buff); markings dark grey (slightly darker and browner or more purplish than "deep quaker-drab" of Ridgway); a terminal border always strong, about 1 mm. broad, tapering a little at costa and swelling very slightly and gradually about the radials, proximally sometimes with a fine and interrupted line from R^1 to a subterminal costal dot; a slightly broader, but more irregular median band more or less well developed, with a distal projection about the base of R^3–M^2 and a slight proximal one about the fold; antemedian line weak, postmedian variable, strong at costa, then tapering, slightly excurved just behind

middle, sometimes becoming obsolescent ; fringe narrowly pale at base, then dark or dark-mixed.——*Hindwing* with termen strongly rounded, but not quite regularly ; SC^2–R^1 stalked for about half their length ; similarly marked to forewing.

Underside similar.

Penang, January 1897 and May 1896 (Curtis), type and paratype in Mus. Tring. Also known to me from Kuala Lumpur, Singapore and Dinding I. (3 ♀♀ in Mus. Brit.) and from Doerian, Riouw Archipelago (2 ♂♂ in Mus. Leiden).

Variable, but easily recognizable. Smaller and paler than *ocnera* Prout (1926), the dark borders standing out more sharply, a defined median band developed, underside almost as sharply marked as upper. Some well-banded aberrations of *S. halmaea* (Meyr., 1888, Australia) are perhaps nearest to it.

9. **Sterrha diphyes** sp.n.

♂♀, 14–15 mm. Antenna of ♂ dentate-fasciculate, the ciliation well over 1. Hindtibia of ♂ rather short, broad and flattened, partly hollowed, with projecting scale-tuft, tarsus abbreviated. Head and body concolorous with wings ; face vinaceous-russet, sometimes dark-suffused.

Forewing rather broad in ♂, narrower in ♀ ; in both sexes with apex acute, minutely produced, termen oblique, nearly straight ; areole small or moderate ; glossy buff, more or less strongly suffused with vinaceous (much as in *marcidaria* Walk., 1861, etc.) ; costal margin redder, at extreme edge darker ; markings very indistinct, reddish, the cell-mark and a few lines (or at least the postmedian proximally) discernible, also traces of pale subterminal ; termen, or an indistinct terminal line, darkened.——*Hindwing* in ♀ concolorous, in ♂ posteriorly concolorous, anteriorly whitish buff ; markings in ♀ continued ; ♂ with a fringe of long buff hair from proximal part of costal margin extending obliquely across the broadened pale hind area of underside of forewing (on the middle of which stands a rough patch of bright buff specialized scaling), abdominal area folded and fringed.

Underside mostly coloured nearly as upper.

Luzon : Klondyke, Benguet, 800 ft., March-May 1912 (A. E. Wileman), 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, type in Mus. Tring ; Manila (Banks), 1 ♂ and Mt. Makiling (Baker), 1 ♂ both in Mus. Brit.

Evidently a specialized development of *rufula* Swinh. (1903).

Subfam. **LARENTIINAE.**

10. **Xanthorhoë curcumata** (Moore).

Cidaria curcumata Moore, *Lep. Coll. Atk.*, p. 278 (1888) (Darjiling).

My previous attempts to straighten out the interesting but troublesome group to which this species belongs were rendered abortive by Moore's having mixed three species as *curcumata* and treated the one in his own collection as a "type." Up to 1925, the date of the erection of my *X. hampsoni* (Nov. Zool. xxxii. 39) and *placida* (*tom. cit.* 40), I had found no adequate grounds for doubting the *bona fides* of Moore's determination of his ♀, now in the British Museum. On a visit to Berlin in 1927, however, I took the opportunity to make a careful examination of the material in the Atkinson collection, to which must be con-

ceded the claim to the veritable type.[1] Even here I found two dissonant "types," the ♂ belonging to *griseiviridis* Hmpsn. (*Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 1895, p. 312), the ♀ to *placida* Prout; as the latter fits the description better and, moreover, conserves the older of the two last-mentioned names, I declare it the holotype ("lectotype") and sink my *placida*.

The three Sikkim species therefore stand as:

1. *curcumata* Moore, 1888 (Prout *restr.*) = *placida* Prout, 1925. ♂ antenna pectinate, forewing reddish-mixed in the dark parts, double lobe of postmedian slight, hindwing mixed with white.

2. *griseiviridis* Hmpsn., 1895 (= *curcumata* Moore in coll. Atk., *err. det.*). Smaller, ♂ antenna pectinate though more shortly, forewing not reddish-mixed, double lobe of postmedian strong, hindwing dark.

3. *formosicola* Bastelb., 1909 (= *viridilineata* Bastelb., 1909 = *viriditincta* Wileman, 1915 = *curcumata* Moore in coll., *err. det.*, Prout *passim*, 1914–1925, *err. det.*). As large as *curcumata*, ♂ antenna lamellate, with sessile ciliation.

When or if the Indian form is definitely differentiated from the Formosan, it will require a subspecific name, as all the three legitimate ones here cited belong to the latter. I have now examined all the types involved.

11. **Xanthorhoë cybele** sp.n.

♂♀, 27–29 mm. Nearly related to *X. griseiviridis* (Hmpsn.), with which it was united by Mr. Wileman in his collection. Antennal pectinations shorter (less than diameter of shaft), with the fascicles which surmount them longer than themselves; the fascicles from the secondary processes as long as those from the (primary) pectinations.

Forewing greenish, with the markings bone-brown, about as in some dark- (but not black-) banded forms of *griseiviridis*, without the admixture of reddish scales which is noticeable in *formosicola* Bastelb. and some others of the group; median band solid, its proximal edge twice indented, as in *formosicola*, its distal almost as strongly produced behind R^3 as in *griseiviridis*.——*Hindwing* rather more uniformly dusky than in *formosicola*.

Underside similar to that of *formosicola*, but with the postmedian of both wings projecting rather more strongly behind middle.

Formosa: Arizan, 6–24 August 1908 (A. E. Wileman), type ♂ and allotype ♀ in coll. Brit. Mus., paratype ♂ and ♀ in coll. Tring Mus.

Not difficult to distinguish from the other very similar (but larger) Arizan species, *formosicola* Butl., not only by its size but also by its more protuberant postmedian, the other points noted above and especially by the subpectinate-fasciculate ♂ antenna.

12. **Apithecia viridata wilemani** subsp.n.

♂♀. Apart from other and less palpable distinctions, differs regularly from *A. v. viridata* (Moore, 1867, India) in its darkened hindwing and underside.

Formosa, especially Arizan, where it seems excessively common in September. Type ♂ in Mus. Tring, selected from among a splendid series obtained by the late A. E. Wileman.

[1] The title and aim of the work—"Descriptions of New Lepidopterous Insects from the Collection of the late Mr. W. S. Atkinson"—make this manifest and can only be overridden in indisputable cases of internal evidence.

13. **Gonanticlea occlusata laetifica** subsp.n.

Forewing with brighter tints outside the median area than in *G. o. occlusata* (Feld., 1875, Ceylon), in the ♀ with the median area itself bright or light and with the postmedian lines generally very weak except costally.——*Hindwing*, excepting the abdominal region and (narrowly) a part of termen, ochraceous orange.

Both wings beneath (especially the forewing) similarly more orange than in *o. occlusata*.

N. India: Sikkim and Assam, common in the Khasis, type as ♂ from Cherrapunji, October 1892, in coll. Tring Mus.

14. **Ecliptopera muscicolor allobathra** subsp.n.

Forewing with the boundary-line of basal patch oblique outward from costal margin to SC, thence more sinuous than in *E. m. muscicolor* (Moore, 1888, N. India), with its inward curve centred on M; median area broad.——*Hindwing* rather ample, with less sharp contrast between the pale costal patch and the rest than in *m. muscicolor*, median line beneath more strongly and regularly curved, postmedian less oblique outward to hindmargin, subterminal faint.

Formosa (A. E. Wileman): Rantaizan, 2 ♂♂, 1♀; Arizan, 1♀; the type a ♀ from Rantaizan in coll. Tring Mus.

15. **Ecliptopera albogilva** sp.n.

♂, 35–39 mm. Face sloping, with loose cone below; palpus fully 2, second joint with rather long, oblique projecting hair-scaling above. Antenna minutely ciliated. Abdomen not very robust. Head and body pale yellow with tawny cloudings, the abdomen above predominantly tawny, a pale central line rather strong on the anterior segments, fading out posteriorly.

Forewing very pale yellow, almost ivory-yellow, but looking more cream-buff on account of some faint buff suffusions, the warm tone of the veins and some vague rippled lines in the distal area; markings strong, tawny, slightly dulled with grey, the subbasal, antemedian, and postmedian the strongest and darkest; basal area with two or three fine lines; subbasal angled outward at M and very slightly at SM^2, on SC connected by a dark streak with antemedian; antemedian near subbasal, oblique outward from costa, curved to become almost vertical, slightly inangled at SM^2; postmedian from nearly three-fourths costa, very weakly exangled at R^3, faintly incurved before and behind; the broad median area with groups of lines proximally and distally, the centre remaining of the ground-colour, cut into segments by the veins; cell-mark elongate, in centre of pale area; an irregularly crenulate tawny subterminal line, oblique from apex to R^2, somewhat excurved between this and M^1, then more nearly parallel with termen and weakening; terminal line not interrupted, not intense.——*Hindwing* with costa only weakly curved, apex and termen rounded; creamy white, with a weak grey cell-dot and faint traces of postmedian line.

Underside *Lygris*-like, both wings pale yellow, the forewing with the principal markings of upperside reproduced, the hindwing with strong cell-dot and curved (in the middle bluntly bent) postmedian line and traces of several weaker lines proximally and distally thereto.

Szechuan: Kunkala-Shan, 3 ♂♂.

A very distinct species, perhaps arising from a common base of *Cidaria* and *Ecliptopera* ; best referred to the latter on account of the venation of the hindwing—non-extreme anastomosis of C and origin of R^2 before middle of the curved DC ; the abdominal streak and the form of the subterminal of the forewing also show affinity with *Ecliptopera* and a few *Lygris*.

16. **Collix dichobathra** sp.n.

♂♀, 30–36 mm. Scarcely distinguishable from the largest, broadest-winged, brownest and most strongly marked examples of *rufidorsata* Prout (1929) except in having the ♂ antenna much less strongly lamellate ; in the brownish tone generally nearer to *r. rufidorsata* than to *r. promulgata* Prout (1929).——*Forewing* with the costal spots in general more darkened, the postmedian band (group of lines) broadening markedly in front of the slight constriction about SC^5; subbasal line rather conspicuously darkened between cell and hindmargin, almost as in *examplata* Warr. (1906), as a dwarf form of which Warren seems to have regarded it.——Underside with the longitudinal streaks on the whole less strongly developed than in *rufidorsata* ; postmedian band of forewing much less indented subcostally than in that species.

British New Guinea : Upper Aroa River, end of January and February 1903, 5 ♂♂, 3♀♀ (including the type) ; Biagi, Mambare River, 5,000 ft., February–March 1906, 4 ♂♂. All in Mus. Tring, collected by A. S. Meek.

Possibly a smaller, rather darker race of *praetenta* Prout (1929), but the ♂ antenna seems appreciably more compressed laterally ; forewing with cell-spot rather less broad ; subterminal line beneath running out more obliquely at costa. This latter character, in addition to its much smaller size, different colour, etc., distinguish it sharply from *examplata*, which inhabits the same area (and Mt. Goliath) but has the subterminal of the forewing much weakened anteriorly.

17. **Eupithecia spilocyma** sp.n.

♂♀, 25–30 mm. Face-cone sharp. Palpus nearly 2. Antennal ciliation of ♂ even, about 1. Abdomen moderately robust.

Wings as elongate as in *costipicta* Warr. (1903), with areole simple ; brown with dark irroration, much as in *rajata* Guen. (1858) or on an average rather brighter (variable in tone) ; markings as far as the postmedian much as in that species, its inward and outward angulation subcostally and at R^1 acute, its dots and dashes at the veins well developed ; subterminal characteristic, rather deeply waved, filled-in proximally with dark spots which, except in the darkest specimens, are decidedly conspicuous, the first two (costal and subcostal) rather long, the other five (between R^1 and SM^2) more macular ; terminal line interrupted at the veins ; fringe dark-spotted opposite the veins.——*Hindwing* more whitish costally and in cell, then almost concolorous with forewing and with the markings continued ; cell-dot moderate.

Underside approximately as in *rajata*, but with less white on hindwing, the pale band outside the postmedian less broad.

Luzon : Haight's Place, Pauai Benguet (A. E. Wileman), 15 ♂♂, 21♀♀. Type in Mus. Tring.

18. **Eupithecia wilemani** sp.n.

♀, 23 mm. Very similar to *infuscata* Warr. (1899, as *Chloroclystis*) = *foedatipennis* Warr. (1901).——*Forewing* (as in the type of *infuscata*) with areole

and SC^1 close to C but not touching it; rather less broad, the costa slightly less arched, the termen more oblique posteriorly; postmedian with the subcostal indentation and the tooth in front of R^1 perhaps rather stronger, posterior part rather more incurved; terminal line (also on hindwing) slightly broader but more strongly interrupted.——Underside not quite so strongly *Chloroclystis*-like as in *infuscata*, the colour contrasts being a little less sharp, the postmedian a little less thick.

Luzon: Baguio, Bengnet, 5,000 ft., March 22, 1912 (A. E. Wileman), 1 ♀ in Mus. Tring.

The ♂♂ of both these species remain unknown and it will not be surprising if they prove to have some sexual specialisation.

19. **Eupithecia (Mnesiloba) cauditornata** sp.n.

♂♀, 22–26 mm. Scarcely distinguishable except in the ♂ hindwing from the whitest forms of *eupitheciata* Walk. (1862).——*Forewing* perhaps slightly broader still; the band between the white subbasal and the broad whitish (rarely grey) median area always mixed (often strongly) with terra-cotta or vinaceous russet; the anterior half-band outside the postmedian also rather brightly tinted with the same, giving place to whitish posteriorly.——*Hindwing* of ♂ triangular, the apical angle rounded, the termen thence straight to tornus, which is somewhat produced and bears a tuft of specialised cinnamon-buff or clay-coloured hair-scaling; the ♂ wing otherwise whitish, almost unmarked, tinged with clay-colour at termen and on fringe, the darker terminal line fine and interrupted.

British New Guinea: Hydrographer Mountains, 2,500 ft., February–April 1918 (Eichhorn Bros.), 5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, including the type; Biagi, Mambare River, 5,000 ft. (A. S. Meek), 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀; all in coll. Tring Mus.

20. **Eupithecia (Mnesiloba) partitecta** sp.n.

♂♀, 19–22 mm. Generally smaller than *eupitheciata* and *cauditornata* (*supra*), but again only as yet positively distinguishable by the ♂ characters.——*Forewing* generally with termen more strongly oblique, at least posteriorly; postmedian line more oblique inward from costa and with a more noticeable bend inward at R^2, the prong at M^1 sharp; median band generally with some dark shading in anterior part, at least in the ♂, pale (excepting the proximal part) posteriorly.——*Hindwing* in ♂ reduced, the proximal part dirty whitish, the distal occupied by an extended patch of drab (towards cinnamon-drab) specialised scaling which reaches from cell to termen and from costa to M^2; a rather pronounced furrow between this and the folded abdominal margin, ending in a terminal excision; tornal lobe tufted with brownish drab.——Underside suffused, the specialised area of the hindwing vaguely darker grey.

N.E. New Guinea: Astrolabe Bay (C. Wahnes), type ♂ and 2 ♀♀. Goodenough Island (A. S. Meek), 1 ♂, ? 12 ♀♀. Penang (Curtis) 1 ♂. Luzon (A. E. Wileman), 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀. Type in Mus. Tring.

If the whole series from Goodenough Island belongs here, that sex is as variable and often as large as in *eupitheciata*, but I suspect that both species occur together there.

A more detailed working-out of the races must await better material.

21. Micromia (Prosthetopteryx) scotochlaena sp.n.

♂, 21–22 mm. Head light cinnamon ; face-cone strong ; palpus just over 2, second joint rough-scaled above, third shortish-moderate. Antennal shaft proximally with subcrect dark scales ; ciliation even, nearly 1. Thorax and abdomen above with Verona-brown and blackish admixture ; crests strong, dark.

Forewing glossy ; a large dark basal patch, proximally somewhat olive (at costa reddened), distally black-brown or olivaceous black, its boundary-line finely pale, from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ hindmargin, somewhat oblique inward to behind M, then very briefly and slightly outbent, then direct to hindmargin ; median area tinged, especially in the proximal part, with testaceous, shading into the indefinite (buffy brown or more fawn) colouring of the distal area ; cell-mark weak ; postmedian line marked by a blackish costal spot, otherwise very fine and incomplete, chiefly indicated about the radials, where it is minutely lunulate-dentate and has curved far outward from the costal spot ; a large dark (but not black) costal patch proximal to the subterminal, broad anteriorly but ending in a point behind SC^5 ; subterminal pale, not very sharp, slightly sinuous, dentate outward about M^2, slightly thickened behind M^2, running to tornus ; some very weak dark shading at radials bordering the subterminal ; terminal line weak, interrupted ; the pale line at base of fringe, as also the apex, tinged with testaceous.——*Hindwing* cleft only between the medians (Warren's sect. I of *Prosthetopteryx*), not quite so deeply as in *caesiata* Warr. (1906), the anterior part slightly sinuate between the radials ; dirty whitish, tinged in part with buff, distally shading off to pale neutral grey ; terminal line weak, interrupted.

Forewing beneath with basal patch neutral grey, the rest anteriorly (in front of cell and R^1, with no sharp definition) somewhat drab-tinged, with darker lines, posteriorly light neutral grey ; cell-mark faint. Hindwing beneath more nearly as above, but with indications of cell-dot, a costal dot beyond and a faint line bounding the grey-tinged terminal area proximally.

Central Dutch New Guinea : Mt. Goliath, 5,000–7,000 ft., February 1911 (A. S. Meek), 2 ♂♂ in coll. Tring Mus.

Perhaps nearest to *vinosa* Warr. (1907, conjecturally, but quite correctly, referred here) but very distinct. On account of the palpus, the broad, glossy forewing, etc., I regard *Prosthetopteryx* as a subgenus of *Micromia* rather than of *Eupithecia*.

22. Calluga lophoceras sp.n.

♂♀, 17–19 mm. Considerably darker than *costalis* Moore (1887), the pale green ground-colour clouded with a deeper and less reddish brown. Antenna of ♂ less swollen at base, on the other hand proximally to the middle with a slight swelling, from which springs a conspicuous tuft of projecting scales. Hindtibia with the inner proximal spur well removed from the terminals, the outer wanting or absolutely vestigial ; terminals extremely unequal ; neither of the long spurs club-shaped in the ♂.

Forewing with the antemedian indefinite, obscured by dark cloudings, apparently much more angled outward in cell than in *costalis* ; median area much more darkened in anterior than in posterior half ; postmedian and outer markings much as in *costalis*.——*Hindwing* with the terminal excision (between the radials) deeper than in *costalis* ; markings much as in that species, the terminal line relatively strong.

S. India: Madura district (H. Campbell), March–June 1896, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ in coll. Tring Mus., including the type, others in coll. Prout. Also from Ootacamund, Nilgiris.

23. **Carige bicuspis** sp.n.

♂♀, 32 mm. Pectinations long, even in the ♀. Head and body cream-buff.

Forewing broad, excavation behind apex rather strong, projection at R^3 strong, its tip almost as far from base as is the apex, termen posteriorly not so extremely oblique as in *lunulineata* Moore (1888); DC in both sexes biangulate; areole moderate (♂) or small (♀), $SC^{5\,1\,2\,3\,4}$ stalked beyond it; cream-buff, with fine and not very dense grey irroration; cell-dot small, blackish, shortly linear; lines chamois, farther apart than in *cruciplaga* Walk. (1861), the postmedian a little straighter still, the black marks on the antemedian almost obsolete, those on the postmedian small, especially the proximal ones; subterminal dots also slighter than in *cruciplaga*; fringe much as in that species.——*Hindwing* with both projections of termen strong, specially that at R^3; DC in both sexes biangulate; concolorous with forewing; cell-dot similar; postmedian line continued, curved posteriorly, its black posterior maculation probably variable (strong in type ♂, obsolescent in allotype); outer area as on forewing.

Underside with some orange-cinnamon suffusion, especially at the veins and along the postmedian line; cell-marks and postmedian line strong, blackish; outer area as above.

W. Sumatra: Sungei Kumbang, Korintji district, 4,500 ft., April 1914 (Robinson & Kloss), a pair in coll. Tring Mus.

Superficially similar to the typical (*cruciplaga*) group, except in its more extreme shape; unique, so far as is yet known, is its structural characters, though *combinata* Warr. (1899, Flores) shares with it the subcostal venation of the forewing and may possibly prove, when the ♀ is discovered, to be near it in structure, though smaller and very different is shape and maculation.

24. **Goniopteroloba carigodes** sp.n.

♂, 30 mm. Palpus fully 2; warm buff, with a few blackish scales on outerside. Head and body concolorous with wings. Hindleg slender, without hair-pencil.

Forewing with termen very slightly waved (almost straight) from apex to the very faint bend at R^3, but without concavity, posteriorly more oblique; SC^1 stalked to much beyond SC^5, R^2 slightly before middle of DC, M^1 from very near R^3; almost uniformly irrorated cream-buff and olive-brown, with some blackish fuscous admixture; costal edge best showing the buff ground-colour, with dark spots and strigulae; cell-mark rather long, blackish; lines ochraceous buff, edged on both sides (somewhat irregularly and macularly) with blackish fuscous; antemedian obsolete anteriorly, oblique inward in cell, slightly sinuous from base of M^2 to hindmargin; postmedian 4 or 5 mm. from termen, slightly sinuous, from SC^4 to M^1 slightly less oblique than termen, between M^1 and SM^2 a little incurved; subterminal indistinct, irregular, with blackish fuscous spots proximally, those at costa, between the radials and at hindmargin the strongest.——*Hindwing* rather less narrow than in the genotype (*zalska* Swinh., 1894), more as in *Carige rachiaria* Swinh. (1891), noticeably dentate, but with the tooth at R^3 hardly stronger than the others; venation as in the ♂ of *zalska*, M^2 running to abdominal margin, not—as in *Carige*—to tornus; concolorous with forewing or scarcely

paler; cell-mark much smaller and weaker; postmedian and subterminal well developed in their posterior part, accompanied as on forewing.

Underside rather more clouded, with markings more blurred, no ochraceous colour on the lines; postmedian of hindwing (or rather, its dark distal edging) stronger anteriorly than posteriorly.

W. Sumatra: Sungei Kumbang, 4,500 ft., April 1914 (Robinson & Kloss), type ♂ in Mus. Tring.

More suggests in pattern a *Carige* (notably *rachiaria*) than a *Goniopteroloba*, while in coloration and shape it reverts more towards *Cryptoloba* (*aerata* Moore, 1867).

25. **Steirophora altitudinum** sp.n.

♂♀, 37–39 mm. Close to *acrolophites* Prout (1926, Java). Abdomen of ♂ a little longer still.——*Forewing* with the areas rather less sharply defined, the bands which bound the median area being scarcely paler than the median and basal areas, the whole wing rather uniformly suffused and with the dots on the veins strong; median band more distally placed, posteriorly somewhat less narrowed, in some specimens remaining rather exceptionally broad for a *Steirophora*.——*Hindwing* with the postmedian line rather more distally placed than in *acrolophites*.

W. Sumatra: Korintji, May 1914 (Robinson & Kloss), the ♂ type collected at 7,300 feet altitude, 4 ♀♀. All in coll. Tring Mus.

Distinguishable from *fasciata* Moore (1888) and (subsp. ?) *auratisquama* Warr. (1897) by its larger size, more uniform and less greenish coloration, shape of the median band, etc.

26. **Sauris coalita** sp.n.

♂, 31 mm. Face dark olive-buff (no doubt greener when bred). Palpus fully 3; greenish mixed with black, hair beneath 3rd joint very pale green, becoming white at base. Antenna simple, laterally compressed. Thorax and abdomen concolorous with wings. Hindtibia with the fringe not quite so long and tuft-like as in the allies.

Forewing with termen entire (sect. *Holorista* Warr., 1894), the comb of curved hair-scales at tornus about as in *proboscidaria* Walk. (1862), accompanying a fovea-like patch which is perhaps somewhat more concentrated than in that species; pale green (slightly more olive-tinged than primrose yellow), with deep brownish drab or fuscous markings; these are much heavier and more extended than in *proboscidaria*, intermediate towards those of *nigrifusalis* (Warr. 1896, sect. *Pseudoschista* indescr.); the two subbasal lines blacker than in *proboscidaria*, but not broader; median area broader (at costa about 6 mm.) its lines in distal half almost completely coalescing into a band, which throws out a stronger distal projection between SC^5 and the middle of cellule 4 than in *proboscidaria*, and from which there runs out to termen a narrower projection between the radials; the lines outside the postmedian strong anteriorly and moderately so near tornus; rather conspicuously light subterminal spaces—green shading off to whitish distally—between SC^5 and R^1 and between R^2 and M^1, the latter much the longer; subtornal fovea-spot white.

Hindwing above much as in *proboscidaria*, rather duskier; the black pencil from its base slight; beneath with the specialised hair of distal part much less developed, not light-brown.

Perak, 2000–3500 ft. (W. Doherty), type in coll. Joicey. A pair from Kedah Peak, Malay Peninsula, 3,300 ft., March 1928, at light (H. M. Pendlebury), with the markings less heavy (excepting the outer subbasal) but otherwise similar; ♀ with 3rd joint of palpus a little longer, median markings of forewing interrupted between R^3 and M^1.

Subfam. **GEOMETRINAE.**

27. **Arctoscelia celator** sp.n.

♂♀, 48–52 mm. Very similar to *onusta* Warr. (Nov. Zool. iv. 103), except as noted.

Larger. Hindtibia of ♂ without the remarkable hair-tufts, yet heavily dilated and ensheathing an extremely strong pencil.

Forewing with termen posteriorly a little more oblique; SC^2 in the ♂ and sometimes in the ♀ from the cell (in the ♀ sometimes short-stalked with SC^1, as in the genotype); in some lights with decided purplish reflections; cell-spot strongly ocellated (as in the otherwise quite dissimilar *mutata* Warr., *loc. cit.*); postmedian line rather better developed, the pale line which distally bounds it less white, less punctiform, less deeply incurved at fold.——*Hindwing* of ♂ beneath without the specialised clothing.

Luzon: Haight's Place, Pauai, Benguet, 7,000 ft., June, July, November, and December 1912 (A. E. Wileman), 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; type in coll. Tring Mus.

All the three known *Arctoscelia* were collected by Mr. Wileman at the same locality, the eight *mutata* before me all in very poor condition; the last-named is clearly a species, with nearly the leg-structure of *onusta* but with little or no special clothing on the ♂ hindwing beneath; it is generally smaller and with the termen of the forewing slightly less oblique.

28. **Sabaria anagoga** sp.n.

♂, 30 mm. Head and body predominantly cinnamon-drab to fawn, the face, collar and part of palpus rather more reddish, the vertex somewhat infuscated, the abdomen beneath paler than above. Antenna almost $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as forewing, pectinate to very near apex.

Forewing slightly less narrow than in most *Sabaria*, costa gently curved, apex not produced, termen only very feebly bent in middle, posteriorly moderately strongly oblique, straightish; cinnamon-drab with a tinge of fawn, closely and uniformly irrorated or strigulated; markings indistinct; cell-mark greyer, slightly elongate; lines more definitely fawn; antemedian from beyond $\frac{1}{3}$ costa, weakly exangled subcostally, then rather oblique inward and wavy, proximally pale-edged at costa; postmedian at both ends about 3 mm. from termen, slightly interrupted, sinuous, incurved between R^3 and hindmargin.——*Hindwing* moderate, with apex moderately squared, termen feebly bent at R^3; almost concolorous with forewing but looking very slightly yellower, chiefly through the less extreme density of the more fawn irroration; a weak greyish cell-dot and slender, somewhat sinuous postmedian, the latter almost twice as near to cell-dot as to termen.

Forewing beneath more fawn than above, the irroration olive-grey, densest costally; cell-mark larger and stronger than above; no markings. Hindwing antimony yellow, fading off towards warm buff, with a narrow, ill-defined distal border of grey irroration; cell-dot weak.

Borneo : Sintang, February 18, 1925 (Dr. H. Winkler), type in Zool. Mus., Hamburg.

In some measure intermediate between the groups of *rondelaria* (Fab., 1775) and *incitata* (Walk., 1862). In colour the upperside strongly recalls some forms of *Anagoga pulveraria* (Linn.).

29. **Fascellina arcipotens** sp.n.

♂, 39 mm. Face dark reddish brown above, paler beneath. Palpus predominantly ochraceous orange. Body above dark vinaceous grey, beneath cartridge-buff to cream-buff, breast and an anterior patch or stripe on abdomen laterally suffused with orange.

Forewing broad, costa rather strongly arched distally, apex blunt, termen smooth, not more oblique than in *rectimarginata* Warr. (1894) and still more regular, hindmargin extremely faintly subconcave near tornus ; apparently somewhat faded ; rather light purple-drab, becoming paler in distal area ; a broad, ill-defined buff, olive-tinged subcostal streak (probably more olive when fresh), traceable from near base into the angle of the postmedian, but with a blurred reddish suffusion beyond the cell ; antemedian distinct, almost as sharply angled close to costa as in *aurifera* Warr. (1897) ; median almost obsolete ; postmedian produced to near termen anteriorly, but with its angle blunter (more rounded) than in *aurifera*, subsequently forming a very gentle inward curve, almost straight ; a thicker subterminal from R^1 to hindmargin, slightly bowed outward, except for an extremely faint anterior concavity.——*Hindwing* shaped much as in *aurifera* (i.e. with a very shallow concavity between apex and R^1), but rather ampler ; proximal half with more of the buff (or olive-buff) colour, a purple-drab suffusion behind cell not quite reaching abdominal margin ; postmedian even more highly sinuous than in *aurifera* and *cydra* Prout (1925), the warm shade on its proximal side narrower than in them ; subterminal indistinct, fairly direct from costa to near middle, then bent and becoming still weaker and apparently more dentate ; no dark terminal shade.

Underside with the lines nearly as above. Forewing with the buff proximal part much brighter, more orange-buff, and reaching costa ; a reddish ferruginous band occupying a good half of the median area, ill-defined proximally, sharply defined by the postmedian distally ; some ferruginous terminal shading posteriorly. Hindwing less bright orange than in *aurifera* and *cydra*, in distal half somewhat suffused with violaceous and ferruginous.

Mindanao : Kolambugan, Lanao plains, June 12, 1914 (A. E. Wileman), type in coll. Tring Mus.

30. **Fascellina hypocausta** sp.n.

♂, 39–42 mm. In most respects comparable to *hypochryseis* Swinh. (1894), yet very distinct.—*Forewing* with the same excavations, but that in hindmargin longer and shallower ; colouring paler ; lines rather darker, the antemedian less inbent at M ; the white cell-spot larger (more as in *albidiscata* Warr., 1894), irregular in form but rather variable ; a more distinct dark zigzag subterminal from R^3 hindward.——*Hindwing* with abdominal margin less long in proportion than in *hypochryseis*, more as in *albidiscata* female ; the punctiform white postmedian marked with a conspicuous black spot in front of R^3.——*Forewing* beneath as in *hypochryseis* or scarcely duller ; hindwing very different, the yellow

proximal part being much more dulled with copious dark strigulation, the distal part predominantly clouded with Hay's russet or liver-brown (varying according to the individual), only showing some orange at apex and generally near tornus.

Mindanao : Kolambugan, Lanao plains, June 12–20, 1914 (A. E. Wilcman), 3 ♂♂ ; type in Mus. Tring, a paratype in Mus. Brit.

31. **Hyposidra lactiflua** sp.n.

♂, 45 mm. Head and body dark grey, the abdomen mouse-grey, the head. and thorax mostly darker shaded.

Forewing with costa straight to nearly $\frac{2}{3}$, then rather strongly curved, apex blunt, termen nearly straight, even less sinuous than in ♂ *leucomela* Walk. (1866) ; grey, a little darker than mouse-grey (presumably somewhere in the enormous gap between 1i and 15i on pl. LI of Ridgway) ; a very large creamy white distal area (6–7 mm. wide), its proximal edge somewhat sinuous (faintly incurved proximally and distally of a blunt projection at R^3–M^1 near their base), containing a large costal and a small hindmarginal patch of the ground-colour ; the costal patch subquadrate, 4–6 mm. in diameter, on costa touching basal dark area but not reaching apex, posteriorly reaching R^2 proximally but with its boundary running slightly more costad than that vein, distally almost connected with termen by some irroration about R^1 ; the hindmarginal patch narrow posteriorly (touching tornus), projecting distad behind M^2, somewhat rounded anteriorly, where it ends midway between M^2 and M^1 ; fringe white, feebly spotted.——*Hindwing* with termen only faintly waved, extremely bluntly bent at R^3 ; predominantly white, the basal area being much mixed with white in cell, the subtornal spot wanting, the subapical narrowed posteriorly, not crossing R^1, on the other hand reaching apex and connected with termen by much heavy irroration in front of R^1 ; fainter terminal irroration behind, and indications of an interrupted grey terminal line ; fringe white, grey-spotted.

British North Borneo : Kinabalu (J. Waterstradt), type in coll. Tring Mus.

Probably variable, but by shape, as well as position of white area, certainly not a form of *apioleuca* Prout (1916), which also occurs on Kinabalu ; less far from *leucomela* Walk., especially in its form *albifurcata* Warr. (1897, Bongao, Sulu Is.), of which it might possibly be regarded as a race.

32. **Seleniopsis francki** sp.n.

♀, 34 mm. Head buff, with some dark admixture, the palpus dark-spotted on onterside. Body greyish, suffused (especially the thorax) with vinaceous drab.

Forewing vinaceous drab, dulled (especially in outer part of terminal area) by deep greyish olive strigulation ; an extended tornal patch (reaching postmedian and touching M^1) blue-whitish, in places (especially proximally) with greyish olive irroration, which at hindmargin rather nearer to postmedian than to tornus condenses into a darker mark ; cell-mark black, narrow, slightly elongate ; lines deep greyish olive (or intermediate towards Andover green), arising from oblique white costal marks, of which the antemedian is the longer and narrower ; the lines themselves diffused and not very conspicuous, the antemedian forming a sharp angle with its costal mark, somewhat incurved, then about vertical to hindmargin, the postmedian running almost straight outward from its costal spot on SC^5, forming a strong outward curve, then oblique inward,

about parallel with termen ; minute white vein-dots at proximal edge of postmedian.——*Hindwing* greyer, though with some suffusion of vinaceous drab, especially at abdominal margin ; no definite markings except at hind part of abdominal margin, where a slightly incurved blackish line runs from close to tornus, fading away towards M^1, an indefinite pale band bounds it proximally and the beginning of a slender greyish line separates this latter band from the more vinaceous-tinged part.

Underside with forewing duller, hindwing brighter ; both with faint traces of a median line and less faint traces of a greyish olive postmedian, the latter on the forewing with some dark spots anteriorly, on the hindwing terminating in a design similar to that of upperside ; forewing with the outer white costal spot ; hindwing with a slender angular black cell-mark.

Szechuan : Kwanhsien, August 13, 1930 (G. M. Franck), type in coll. L. B. Prout.

33. **Ectropis simplaria tranostigma** subsp.n.

♂♀, 32–36 mm. Larger than *s. simplaria* (Swinh., 1894), more strongly marked, in particular with the cell-dot of hindwing much enlarged, not infrequently throwing a sharp streak outward across the double postmedian.

Luzon : Haight's Place, Benguet, 7,000 ft. (A. E. Wileman), a long series ; type in Mus. Tring.

If the figure (*Schmett. Philipp.* ii, t. lxiv, f. 3) is very bad—too broad-winged, antemedian line shown single, median of forewing straight, subterminal of hindwing without the characteristic angulation at R^3—it is possible that this race will have to be called *E. s. plumosa* (Swinh. MS.) Semper ; *E. plumosa* was founded on a single ♂ from Mt. Apó (2,060 m.), S.E. Mindanao and the description, unlike most of Semper's, is worthless ; the name and the figure would suggest strongly pectinate antenna, but the reference to *Ectropis* renders this an improbable structure and I suspect Swinhoe based his proposed name on the extremely long and dense fascicles of cilia (*Myrioblephara* Warr.).

34. **Milionia conducta** nom.n.

Milionia elegans reducta Rothsch., *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (9) xvii. 115 (1926) (nom. praeocc.) (New Britain).

In employing the name *reducta* for this insect, Lord Rothschild overlooked its prior use by Gaede (*Int. Ent. Zeit. Guben* vii. 353, 1914) ; although this author erroneously accorded to his *reducta* the status of "ab.," it is the first and only available name for the Kinabalu form of the Javan *fulgida* Vollenh. (1863) and—as the locality was given—takes rank as a subspecies.

The less narrow wings and different ♂ abdomen lead me to regard *conducta* as specifically distinct from *elegans* (*Jord. & Rothsch.*, 1895, D'Entrecasteaux) ; the abdomen above has only four (not five) well-developed orange belts, the 3rd and 4th, however, confluent into a band beneath, whereas in *elegans* the sternum is wholly black.

35. **Milionia pericallis keysseri** subsp.n.

♂, 62 mm. Considerably larger than *p. pericallis* Rothsch. & Jord. (1905), all the blue parts much duller, in most lights appearing hardly brighter than Ridgway's "green-blue grey" series (pl. xlviii) ; forewing with median band broader, at least anteriorly, more cinnamon-drab, its green edgings slight and

not vivid, outer blue area broad, almost reaching termen ; hindwing with the red spot wanting, even on the underside (as in only one aberrant specimen from Angabunga), the subterminal blue area fairly well developed.

N. E. New Guinea : Rawlinson Mountains, inland from Huon Gulf (Keysser), 1 ♂ in coll. Tring Mus.

36. **Visitara charitopis** sp.n.

♂♀, 41–42 mm. Smaller and paler than *brunneiplaga* Swinh. (1902), the wings relatively a little shorter, altogether more approaching in coloration, and even in shape, the pale forms of *Hypephyra terrosa* Butl. (1889), but with the characteristic tail of hindwing well developed, though not quite so long as in *brunneiplaga*.——*Forewing* marked much as in *brunneiplaga* ; angles of antemedian less extreme ; sinuous median fairly well developed ; postmedian more sinuous than in *brunneiplaga*, considerably less oblique, very little nearer termen at hindmargin than at costa, its inward curve at fold deep.——*Hindwing* with the subterminal shade less broad than in *brunneiplaga*, a pale subterminal line traceable at its distal edge.——Underside less ochreous than in *brunneiplaga*, the subterminal bands less broad, less intense, slightly different in pose.

Luzon : Klondyke, Benguet, 800 ft., 3 ♂♂ (including the type) in Mus. Brit. ; 1 ♂, 1♀ in Mus. Tring.

37. **Corymica pardalota** sp.n.

♂, 21–22 mm. In structure, shape and coloration nearest to *latimarginata* Swinh. (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (7) ix. 47, 1902). Much smaller.——*Forewing* with the vesicle at base on upperside relatively somewhat larger, its distal end less rounded (more flattened) ; distal border narrower and reduced to a half-band, only reaching to R^3 except for mere remnants at termen posteriorly ; other markings slight, maeular.——*Hindwing* at base merely produced forward (as in the *arnearia* group, only rather more proximally), whereas in *latimarginata* there is a large rounded swelling, hollowed above ; border reduced to dark spots at the vein-ends ; numerous irregular dots and spots, the largest ones representing a central and a subterminal series, those of the former largest at costa and hindmargin, those of the latter between the radials and hindmargin.

North Borneo : Bettotan, near Sandakan, 28 July–17 August, 1927 (C. Boden Kloss and H. M. Pendlebury), 3 ♂♂. Type in coll. Brit. Mus.

Unfortunately the abdomina of all three have been partly destroyed by Psocids.

38. **Lomographa (Heterostegane) minax** sp.n.

♂♀, 21–24 mm. Best comparable with *cararia* Hb. ; colours the same. Antenna of ♂ with the joints not projecting, the ciliation shorter (1). Abdomen above infuscated.

Forewing heavily, but rather irregularly and variably, dark-clouded, a more or less extended apical part (at termen reaching about to the medians) remaining free or nearly so, very much as in rather extreme examples of *trimaculata* Vill. ab. *cognataria* Led. ; outer band broader than in *cararia*, the line between it and termen along R^3 obsolete or nearly so, an angle formed between the medians, behind which the band is curved inward, more as in the *subtessellata* (Walk.) group than in *cararia*.——*Hindwing* also heavily clouded, the line more proximally placed than in *cararia* and less sharply angled.

Underside with the outer band somewhat broader than in *cararia*.

W. China: Kwanhsien, Szechuan, 29 July, 1926 (♂ type), 10 August, 1926 (♀ allotype), 8 August, 1926 and 1 July, 1920 (♀ paratypes). All in coll. Joicey, collected by G. M. Franck.

SUBFAM. **HEMITHEINAE.**

39. **Terpna loncheres** sp.n.

♂, 44 mm. Very near to *erionoma* (Swinh.), especially—in its pale colouring—to *e. albicomitata* Prout (1927). Terminal joint of palpus a little less short. ——*Forewing* with subbasal line less oblique; antemedian at first slightly oblique inward, curving in middle to become oblique outward; postmedian thick at costa, forming between the medians and between M^2 and tornus rather conspicuous large spots, the posterior one transversely elongate; presubterminal shade from costa to R^2 rather strong and straight; between the radials scarcely connected with termen by dark shading.——*Hindwing* with cell-mark strong, recalling *T. pratti* Prout (1927), postmedian between R^1 and R^3 as straight and oblique as cell-mark; long blackish wedges outside the postmedian between R^3 and M^2, the posterior one the longer.——Underside with the borders broader than in *erionoma*, the white ground-colour of the forewing with some slight pinkish suffusion posteriorly.

N. Borneo: Bettotan, near Sandakan, July 30, 1927 (H. M. Pendlebury), 1 ♂ in coll. Brit. Mus., presented by the Federated Malay States Museums.

The unique type is unfortunately somewhat worn, but unmistakable.